

Kingdom of God Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. How many books are in the New Testament canon?**
 - A. 6**
 - B. 27**
 - C. 39**
 - D. 14**

- 2. Monotheism is defined as which of the following?**
 - A. Belief in one God**
 - B. Belief in many gods**
 - C. Belief that there is no god**
 - D. Belief in multiple deities but worship one**

- 3. How many apostles did Jesus specifically choose to receive special training?**
 - A. 12**
 - B. 10**
 - C. 8**
 - D. 9**

- 4. Which word is an adjective relating to the end of the world?**
 - A. Gentile**
 - B. Apocalypse**
 - C. Son of Man**
 - D. Apocalyptic**

- 5. Which statement best describes the relationship between Christianity and Judaism as portrayed in Matthew's Gospel?**
 - A. They are entirely separate traditions**
 - B. Judaism is replaced by Christianity**
 - C. There is continuity between Christianity and Judaism**
 - D. They have no relation**

- 6. Which statement best describes the field of Religious studies?**
- A. the history of religions in ancient times**
 - B. the beliefs, practices, and lived experience of religions**
 - C. the writings and liturgy of a single faith**
 - D. the theological doctrines of Christianity**
- 7. What is the most important commandment (Mitzvah) according to Jesus?**
- A. Love God with your whole heart**
 - B. Honor your father and mother**
 - C. Keep the Sabbath holy**
 - D. Do not steal**
- 8. Pantheism is defined as which belief?**
- A. The belief that not all things are divine.**
 - B. A structure in Athens.**
 - C. The belief that all things are divine.**
 - D. The Greek term for Messiah.**
- 9. Which statement about the apostles' ethnicity is given in the material?**
- A. Some of the apostles were not Jewish**
 - B. The apostles were all Gentiles**
 - C. The apostles' ethnicity is not specified**
 - D. All the apostles were Jewish**
- 10. What is the job of a prophet?**
- A. Teach meditation**
 - B. Prophecy future events**
 - C. Mediate (NOT meditate) between God and humans**
 - D. Lead military campaigns**

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. C

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Explanations

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1. How many books are in the New Testament canon?

- A. 6**
- B. 27
- C. 39
- D. 14

The number of books in the New Testament canon is twenty-seven. This is the collection churches have consistently recognized as authoritative for faith and practice, and it includes the four Gospels, the historical Acts, a set of letters (primarily attributed to apostles like Paul, plus James, Peter, John, and Jude), and the book of Revelation. The reason this set is considered canonical isn't just a single decision but a longstanding discernment process. Writings were accepted as canonical if they bore apostolic authority or a clear link to an apostle, aligned with orthodox teaching about who Jesus is and what salvation means, and were widely used in worship and teaching across many Christian communities. Over time, by the fourth century, this growing consensus solidified, with influential voices and lists affirming the same twenty-seven books. So the standard total is twenty-seven.

2. Monotheism is defined as which of the following?

- A. Belief in one God**
- B. Belief in many gods
- C. Belief that there is no god
- D. Belief in multiple deities but worship one

Monotheism centers on the belief in a single God—the one divine being who is the sole object of worship in that tradition. This means there is only one deity acknowledged as God. The other statements describe different positions: belief in many gods is polytheism; belief that there is no god is atheism; belief in multiple deities but worshipping only one reflects henotheism or monolatry, not monotheism. So the statement that best captures monotheism is belief in one God.

3. How many apostles did Jesus specifically choose to receive special training?

- A. 12**
- B. 10
- C. 8
- D. 9

Jesus forms a small, complete leadership circle by selecting a fixed group of followers to accompany him closely and receive specialized instruction. This group is called the Twelve, the core team who would be with him for teaching, witnessing miracles, and being prepared to carry on the mission after his departure. Their training was intimate and hands-on—Jesus taught directly, demonstrated how to respond in different situations, and gave them authority to preach, heal, and cast out demons. The number signifies more than luck; it signals a complete, covenant-like team chosen for a specific task, echoing the idea of a full leadership circle essential for guiding the early church. While many others followed Jesus, this particular set was singled out for close training and commissioning, which is why this fixed number is highlighted.

4. Which word is an adjective relating to the end of the world?

- A. Gentile**
- B. Apocalypse**
- C. Son of Man**
- D. Apocalyptic**

The main idea here is identifying the adjective that describes things connected with the end of the world. The best choice is apocalyptic because it functions as an adjective meaning relating to the end times or to dramatic prophetic revelations. It comes from the noun apocalypse, the end-time event or revelation, and the -ic ending turns it into a modifier used in phrases like “apocalyptic imagery” or “an apocalyptic scenario.” The other terms don’t fit this role: apocalypse is a noun, Gentile refers to non-Jews, and Son of Man is a title referring to a person in prophecy, not an adjective describing end-times concepts.

5. Which statement best describes the relationship between Christianity and Judaism as portrayed in Matthew's Gospel?

- A. They are entirely separate traditions**
- B. Judaism is replaced by Christianity**
- C. There is continuity between Christianity and Judaism**
- D. They have no relation**

Matthew presents Jesus as deeply rooted in Jewish tradition and Scripture, showing a strong continuity between Christianity and Judaism. The genealogy ties Jesus to Abraham and David, and the birth and ministry align with prophetic expectations about the Messiah. Jesus doesn’t set aside the Torah; rather, he interprets it as being fulfilled in him, emphasizing that his mission completes and deepens what Judaism has long anticipated. So, the church emerges as the continuation and expansion of Israel’s covenant, not a break or replacement.

6. Which statement best describes the field of Religious studies?

- A. the history of religions in ancient times**
- B. the beliefs, practices, and lived experience of religions**
- C. the writings and liturgy of a single faith**
- D. the theological doctrines of Christianity**

Religious studies is about how people believe, worship, and live out their faiths across different traditions and cultures. It looks at beliefs, practices, rituals, and everyday experiences to understand religion as a social and cultural phenomenon, often through comparison and across time. This broad, descriptive approach makes the statement about beliefs, practices, and lived experience of religions the best fit, because it captures both what people think and how they act within their faiths, rather than focusing on a single tradition or on historical texts alone. The other descriptions are narrower. Focusing only on the history of religions in ancient times misses the current beliefs and practices that shape religious life today. Looking at the writings and liturgy of a single faith concentrates on one tradition’s texts and rituals, not the wider landscape of religious life. Centering on Christian theological doctrines limits the scope to one faith, rather than the study of religion as a whole.

7. What is the most important commandment (Mitzvah) according to Jesus?

- A. Love God with your whole heart**
- B. Honor your father and mother**
- C. Keep the Sabbath holy**
- D. Do not steal**

The most important commandment Jesus highlights is to love God with your whole heart, soul, mind, and strength. He grounds this in the Hebrew Scriptures, pulling together Deuteronomy's call to wholehearted love for God and Leviticus's command to love your neighbor, showing that devotion to God is the foundation for all other obedience. When love for God is the driving force, it shapes how you relate to others and how you keep the other laws. The other commands—honoring parents, keeping the Sabbath, avoiding theft—are important expressions of living out that love, but they fall under the overarching priority of loving God first. By placing love for God as the starting point, Jesus shows that genuine obedience flows from a transformed relationship with God, which then naturally leads to love for others.

8. Pantheism is defined as which belief?

- A. The belief that not all things are divine.**
- B. A structure in Athens.**
- C. The belief that all things are divine.**
- D. The Greek term for Messiah.**

Pantheism holds that the divine is present in all things and that God and the universe are one and the same. In this view, everything you encounter—nature, objects, living beings—exists as part of the divine reality. That's why the description "the belief that all things are divine" best captures pantheism. The other statements miss the core idea: one denies divinity in all things, another points to a physical structure in Athens, and the last refers to a term for Messiah rather than a belief about God and the world.

9. Which statement about the apostles' ethnicity is given in the material?

- A. Some of the apostles were not Jewish**
- B. The apostles were all Gentiles**
- C. The apostles' ethnicity is not specified**
- D. All the apostles were Jewish**

The main idea here is understanding how the material describes the apostles' ethnicity. The material identifies them as Jewish, reflecting their background in Jewish communities and their adherence to Jewish customs. This makes the statement that all the apostles were Jewish the best fit, since it aligns with how they are portrayed in the sources. The other options don't fit because the material does not present them as non-Jewish, as Gentiles, or as having an unspecified ethnicity.

10. What is the job of a prophet?

- A. Teach meditation
- B. Prophecy future events
- C. Mediate (NOT meditate) between God and humans**
- D. Lead military campaigns

A prophet's job is to serve as a messenger who speaks for God, acting as a bridge between the divine and people. They convey God's will, call for repentance, offer guidance, and help interpret events in light of God's purposes. This mediation—communicating what God desires and how people should respond—is the core function, which is why describing the role as mediating between God and humans is the best fit. Meditating or teaching meditation isn't the prophet's main task, predicting future events, while it can be part of prophetic messages, isn't the central job. Leading military campaigns is outside the typical prophetic role.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://kingdomofgod.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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